

limits

$$* \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$$

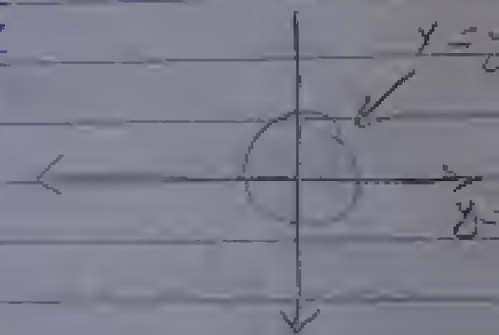
→ For the path $x=y$

$$\therefore \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^2}{2y^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

→ For the path $y=0$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{x^2+0} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ غير موجوده}$$

∴ the limit is not exist.



another Solution

$$\text{Put } x = r \cos \theta$$

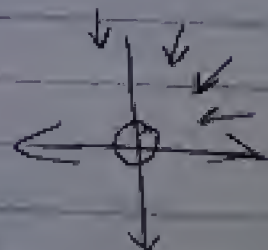
$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore \lim_{(r,\theta) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{r^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{(r,\theta) \rightarrow (0,0)} 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta$$

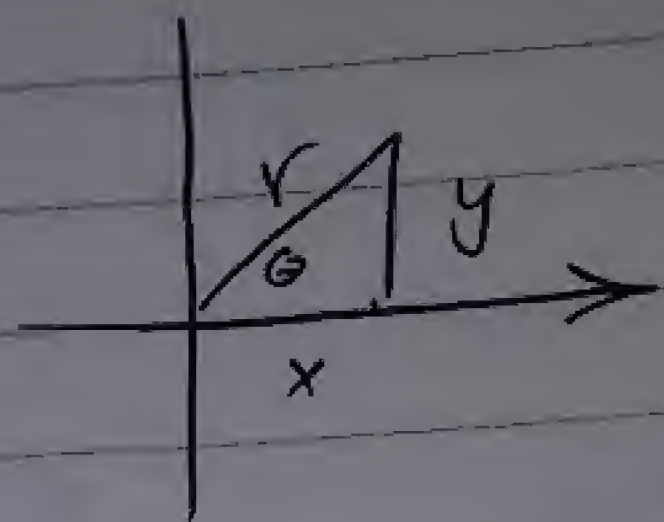
$$\therefore \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \sin 2\theta$$

$$\text{Put } \theta = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \dots$$

∴ the limit is not exist



(2) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2}$
 هنا نستخدم الزاوية الكارتيزية الى r, θ



$$\lim_{(r,\theta) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{r^3 \cos^3 \theta + r^3 \sin^3 \theta}{r^2}$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\lim_{(r,\theta) \rightarrow (0,0)} r (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \therefore$ Whatever the value of θ $\lim \rightarrow 0$

* Partial of Differentiation

$$* z(x,y) = x^2 y + 2yx$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xy + 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 + 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \text{Zero}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2x + 2$$

هنا نلاحظ z بالنسبة ل x

والناجى نلاحظه بالنسبة ل y

او العكس ... الناجى الثانى متطابق

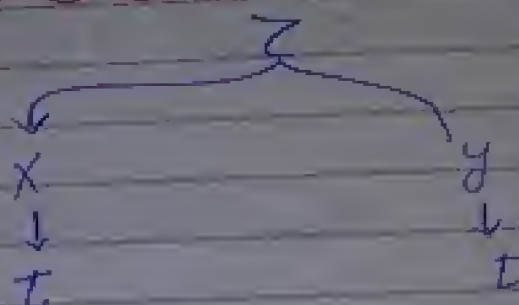
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z_x = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z_y = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = z_{xx} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = z_{xy} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$$

* Chain Rule



$$z = f_n(x, y)$$

$$y = f_n(t), x = f_n(t)$$

$$\therefore \rightarrow \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = \nabla z \cdot \underline{v}$$

ممكن تكتبها $\frac{dz}{dt}$ ممكن تكتبها $\frac{dz}{dt}$ ممكن تكتبها $\frac{dz}{dt}$

Directional derivative (Nabla) ∇ الاتجاه الاتجاه

$$\nabla = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$z = xy^2 \text{ (Scalar)}$$

$$\nabla z = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\nabla z = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\underline{v} = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \nabla z \cdot \underline{v}$$

$$\nabla z = (y^2, 2xy, 0) \text{ (Vector)}$$

الـ Nabla يتدخل الـ $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ بتدخل الـ $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$

Scalar الـ $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$

Vector الـ $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$

الـ Nabla لودقت علی داله کیا صیدہ بنو لیا لہجہ

هذه رخصت على دالة Vector بتعويها لـ Tensor

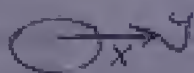
ten sor $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{xx} & A_{xy} & A_{xz} \\ A_{yx} & A_{yy} & A_{yz} \\ A_{zx} & A_{zy} & A_{zz} \end{pmatrix}$

 $A \rightarrow B$

$\sigma \rightarrow$ الإجهاد إلى بيضاوتر على المستوى المجهود على محور في اتجاه X
 (الإجهاد عند X فقط)

(اعتقاد ندارد) x "فاحتمالی" r

"اعتقاد منحصص"



المعنى الحديث

4. هو متجه غير هيسياً عند الحدود على السطح

ex:- $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + z^2 - y + y^2$
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = y$ or

⇒ Find the ^{unit} normal to the geometry $f(x, y, z)$

at the point $(1, 1, \sqrt{2})$

السؤال (1, 1, 1) في هذه الحالة

Gradient: التدرج

$\Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y, z) = (2x, 2y, 2z)$

$$\nabla F|_{(1, 1, \sqrt{7})} = (2, 2, 2\sqrt{7})$$

← النقطة اليهودية على سطح الكرة
عند نقطة $(1, 1, \sqrt{2})$.

$$\Rightarrow |\nabla F| = \sqrt{4+4+28}$$

unit $\hat{\nabla} F = \frac{\nabla F}{|\nabla F|}$

ex:- If $z(x,y) = xy^2$, $x = f_n(t)$
 $y = f_n(t)$

Find the total change in z when $(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)$ and the velocity of (x,y) was $(3,4)$.
 (3,4) = (x,y)

(Solution)

$$\nabla z = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = (y^2, 2xy)$$

$$\underline{v} = (3,4)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \nabla z \cdot \underline{v} = (y^2, 2xy) \cdot (3,4)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = 3y^2 + 8xy$$

at $(1,2) \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = 12 + 16 = 28$